

## Vt. Asylum for the Insane, Open.

THE Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, would announce, that this Institution is now ready for the reception of patients. The building is finished in a manner adapted to the classification and convenience of its inmates. The two wings are so constructed as to afford pleasant and commodious rooms, and that the sexes may be entirely separated. Rooms are prepared for the sick, removed from all annoyance, where the immediate relatives and friends of the patients can if they desire, bestow their kind attentions and sympathy. Experienced nurses and attendants are procured, and none will be retained except those who are kind and faithful to their trust.—No harsh treatment will ever be for a moment allowed.

Several rooms are prepared in the centre building for those who require additional accommodations of attendants and luxuries, which will be furnished according to the desire of friends and the compensation to the institution. For this class of patients, superior accommodations are offered. They will be received into the immediate family of the Physician, and not only be under his constant care and watchfulness, but partake of all the enjoyments of social life.

Arrangements are also made for the reception and accommodation of persons, who though not insane, are afflicted with NERVOUS DISEASES, requiring medical treatment. Pleasant and well furnished rooms, and good board in the family of the Physician, will be afforded; and from his experience and study, he will be enabled to adopt a course of treatment more likely to be successful than that of ordinary physicians who have not made such diseases their peculiar study.

Due provision has been made for the exercise, amusement and employment of the patients. Connected with the Asylum is a FARM of nearly fifty acres, in which the patients will be employed in gardening and farming, in such a degree as shall be conducive to their health. Such employments are now admitted to be among the most important and successful means of restoration, and in this respect this institution has a decided advantage over any other in this country. Battle-rooms, chess, draughts and the like amusements will be afforded. The females will be employed in knitting, needle-work, painting, &c. Carriages will be provided for the daily riding of the patients in suitable weather, and they will also take their daily walks with nurses and attendants. A small and select library, the Newspapers of the day and several Periodicals, will be furnished for the patients.

The situation of the Asylum is healthy and delightful. It has the appearance of a cheerful country residence, and every resemblance to a place of confinement has been carefully avoided. Immediately in front of the institution is presented a landscape of a rich and cultivated meadow, extending in the distance into picturesque and romantic scenery, so well adapted to arrest and remove the morbid fancies, which enslave the minds of the insane. The view is also enlivened by the passing and repassing of carriages and travellers on two large thoroughfares, in front of the institution. Though retired, it is yet in the immediate vicinity of the village, and the grounds about the establishment are tastefully laid out in beautiful walks and ornamental with many rare and valuable trees, shrubs, and plants, all of which conspire to make the abode of its inmates at once pleasant and cheerful.

The whole will be under the charge of WM. H. ROCKWELL, M. D., who for the last several years, has been connected with the well known Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Ct. From his experience under Dr. Todd, and his success and devotedness to this branch of his profession, the Trustees are confident in the belief that all that kind, assiduous and skillful treatment can contribute towards the restoration of reason will, with the blessing of God, be accomplished at this Asylum.

**Terms of Admission.**  
For convenient accommodations in the wings Three Dollars per week.  
For those who require a room in the centre building, from Five to Twelve Dollars per week, according to the accommodations required.

(In consideration of the assistance rendered to the Institution by the State, and from a desire to extend its advantages to all classes of community, the Trustees have determined to receive indigent patients at an extremely low rate—less than they can be maintained properly elsewhere.)

Indigent patients, in this state, whose disease is not of more than three months standing, Two Dollars per week, provided that a certificate is lodged with one of the Trustees signed by a majority of the Selectmen of the town where the patient resides, stating that they are of opinion that said patient or his or her parents, or husband, (as the case may be) does not possess property to the amount of one hundred dollars. No patient however shall remain in the institution upon the said terms over six months, as that term will generally suffice to determine whether the case is probably curable or not.

Boards laboring under nervous disease will be received at reasonable prices according to accommodations required.

No patient will be received for a less term than three months, and payment for that term will be required in advance. If the patient should recover before the expiration of that term, the pay for the unexpired time will be refunded. If the patient remain longer than three months, the subsequent payments will not be required in advance, but only for the time the patient remains.

N. B. It should be borne in mind that in the first three months of insanity the chances of recovery by proper treatment, are easily greater than at any subsequent period.—Insane persons should therefore on the first appearance of the disease, be placed under curable treatment.

Application for the admission of patients may be made by letter or otherwise, to Dr. Wm. H. Rockwell, or either of the Trustees.

SAMUEL CLARK,  
JOHN HOLBROOK,  
EPAPHRO SEYMOUR,  
JOHN C. HOLBROOK,  
Trustees.  
Brattleboro, Dec. 5, 1836.

Publishers of newspapers in this and the adjoining states, will aid the cause of humanity by giving the above one or more insertions in their papers.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

**NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 3.**  
At market 1300 Beef Cattle, 25 Milch Cows, and 4500 Sheep and Lambs.

The quality of the Beef was fair and the supply was large, which caused a reduction in price of about 50 cents the lb; 900 were taken at from 5 to 89, average price \$7 the 100 lb. Milch Cows—20 sold at \$7 to \$45.  
Sheep & Lambs—The supply being large, a further reduction of about 25 cents a head, was submitted to; 3500 were taken at from 1 75 to \$4 50 for Sheep, and 1 25 to \$2 75 for Lambs.

Dressed Hogs have come in more plenty, and are about \$1 the cwt, less, sales at 2 to 9 1-2c.

## Laws of Vermont.

An act, altering the term of the Supreme Court in the county of Chittenden.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in future the supreme court of said state shall be holden at Burlington, within and for the county of Chittenden, on the Thursday next preceding the first Tuesday in January in each year. And all complaints, informations, indictments, actions and suits, bills, petitions, and every other matter or thing, in law or in equity, now pending in, and all writs and warrants, appeals, cognizances, and every other matter or thing, returnable to, or hereafter made returnable to, the said court in the county aforesaid, shall be entered, heard and determined at the time in this act named for the said court to hold its session in said county. And all persons and parties, required by law to appear before said court in said county, shall appear and have day in said court at the next term thereof, holden in said county, according to the provisions of this act.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from and after the passage of the same.

Approved, Nov. 14, 1836.

An act, in addition to an act dividing the State into Judicial Districts, passed October 29th, 1833.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the county of Grand Isle shall hereafter be annexed to the third judicial circuit, and the county of Lamoille shall be annexed to the fifth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately on the passage thereof.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

An act, in addition to an act entitled "an act constituting the Supreme Court of judicature and county courts, defining their power and regulating judicial proceedings."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the judges of the supreme court shall not hereafter be required to account to the Treasurer of the state for the fees paid to them respectively by the several clerks of counties to the act to which this is in addition, passed November eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the act entitled "an act establishing permanent salaries for the judges of the supreme court of this state," passed October thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and four.

Provided, however, That if the fees of either of said judges shall at any time exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, such judges shall account to the Treasurer for such excess.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

An act, in addition to an act entitled "an act to empower the Judges of the Supreme Court to grant bills of divorce, and to repeal parts of certain acts therein mentioned," passed Nov. 7, 1835.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in all petitions now pending, or that may be hereafter pending, in the supreme court for bills of divorce, the conviction of the petitioner of any crime, and sentence thereon to three years imprisonment, and actual commitment thereon to the state prison, shall be taken and deemed to be a wilful desertion for three years, within the true intent and meaning of said act—any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1836.

An act, concerning County Court Writ.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That justices of the peace shall have the same power to sign all original writs, returnable to the county court of their respective counties, that the clerks of the several county courts now have, which writs may run into any county or place within this state, and be there executed by any officer to whom directed.

Approved, Nov. 3, 1836.

An act, repealing part of "an act allowing endorsees to maintain actions in their own names."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the proviso to the first section of an act, entitled "an act allowing endorsees to maintain actions in their own names," also an act entitled "an act in explanation of and in addition to an act therein mentioned," passed Nov. the first, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall impair any right which has accrued under the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

An act, to repeal part of an act relating to legal settlement.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the twentieth section of an act entitled "an act defining what shall be deemed and adjudged a legal settlement, and for the support of the poor; for designating the duties and powers of the overseers of the poor, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons," passed March third, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, excepting the last proviso to said section, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall not effect any suit already commenced, but the same shall be heard and finally determined in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

Cincinnati.—One the principal articles of trade here, is pork, which at the proper season, it is said, may be seen piled up, we may say corded up, as lumber or wood is with us. The number of hogs slaughtered here, are sometimes not less than 140,000 in a year, and the capital employed in the business is rising of \$2,000,000. We were told that at Mr. Coleman's establishment alone, which we believe is the largest, upwards of 100,000 have been killed in a season.

## VERMONT PHOENIX.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.  
FRIDAY MORNING, December 9, 1836.

**Presidential Election.**—We had hoped, by this time, to be able to give the official result of the Presidential election in all the States.—But it is yet "in the fog," as Webb says. It is impossible to tell how the six Western and South Western States have voted. Rumour, however, says that Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, have gone for White. Alabama and Missouri for Van Buren—and Illinois for Harrison.

Allowing the above reports to be true, the final result will be as follows, allowing South Carolina to go for White.

For Van Buren,	152
Against him,	141

Majority for Van Buren	11
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There is doubtless no choice of Vice President by the people. The vote will probably stand as follows:

Van Buren,	Whig.
For Johnson, 144	For Granger, 77
	Tyler, 47
	Smith, 23
	147

The choice will of course be made by the Senate from the two highest candidates.—In which case, although we should rejoice in the election of Mr. Granger, we are inclined to think Johnson will be the V. President.

**Vt. Asylum for the Insane.**—It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that this institution is now ready for the reception of patients. We invite the attention of all our readers to the article on the subject, by Dr. Rockwell, the Superintendent, which we also publish this week. It is desirable that information on this subject should be generally disseminated. Insanity has at present a large class of victims, and so sudden are its attacks that none can tell how long himself or his friends will escape. We trust the papers generally throughout this state, will copy the articles which appear this week, especially as the institution is established in part by the bounty of the state.

**Texas.**—The news from Texas is both interesting and important. The Texas Congress is now in session, in which a proposition has been made to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Government of the U. States, for the admission of Texas into the Union. The proposition has for its basis—"Toleration of Slavery." "A guaranty not to settle Indians in the Territory." "The State to be received on an equal footing with the original States." "The new State to cede her unoccupied lands to the General Government." A discussion upon the liberation of Gen. Santa Anna had taken place in Congress, but it was resolved, by a large majority, to retain him prisoner for some time to come. Congress have been discussing among other Bills, one "granting bounties of lands to volunteers;" and another to charter a "Bank of Commerce and agriculture." We copy the following remarks on the inaugural Address of President Houston from the New York Express.

**Gen. Houston's Address.**—We spread before our readers in detail a document now of the highest importance, made so by the vast annexation of Territory that the Union of Texas promises us, but doubly so, by the mighty discussion with which the Union, if effected at all, must be brought about;—a discussion which we foresee is to be but a renewal of the Missouri question, and one which will shake the Republic from the Sabine to the Passamaquoddy. The Address of the Texian General is that of a soldier, rough and rude, and it smacks of the camp; but eloquent at times, nevertheless. Indeed the glory of this great achievement of American valor in "a spot of earth," as he well says, "almost unknown to the geography of the age," dazzles us at times;—and it will require the calmest judgment of our rulers, in Washington, to act as Justice and Honor, as well as sympathy may dictate.

**"CHEMISTRY FOR BEGINNERS."**—We have received from the publishers a copy of the new edition of this work which has just issued from the press. Ever since we became acquainted with this work, we have considered it the best text book extant for the younger students in Chemistry, in our Schools and Academies. We observe among other improvements in this edition, several very neat engravings, in addition to many contained in the former editions, illustrating different parts of the work, executed by our townsman, Mr. J. Hills. We happen to know that Mrs. Phelps has in press a larger and more elaborate work on the same subject, intended for High Schools and Academies. The following notice of the above-mentioned work and its Author, we copy from the Albany Daily Advertiser.

**Chemistry.**—Mrs. A. H. L. PHELPS, the sister of the talented Mrs. WILLARD of Troy, has written a book on chemistry, designed for common schools and the younger pupils of Academies, which is published in New York. These two ladies have done more than any two living women to develop the intellect of their sex, and the benefits of their labors will be felt by the American people, long after they themselves shall have passed from the stage of their usefulness.

The N. York Express of Saturday says, the supply of wheat and rye from Europe has already been seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels!

**The Money Market.**—It seems that the elements of trade in the City of New York are in great commotion! Two of the city Journals, viz: The New Yorker and the Express, have been very effectually showing up the Shylocks of Wall-street. Some of the Banks roar like the Bulls of Bashan, but just so much the more the Editors will not hold their peace. "Cornering" seems to be the order of the day—of the modus operandi indicated by the above cabalistic phrase, our readers shall be made acquainted when we have room.

**Fire in Quebec.**—We learn from the Quebec Mercury that on the evening of Nov. 24th, that a fire broke out in that city which before it could be checked, destroyed fifty-four dwelling houses, besides other buildings, creating much distress.

We observe with regret that some of the ablest members of the U. States Senate have resigned, or declined a re-election. Mr. Clayton of Delaware, Mr. Leigh of Virginia, Mr. Mangum of N. Carolina, Mr. Porter of Louisiana, and Mr. Clay of Kentucky—we are not without hopes however that the last named gentlemen may consent to be a candidate for re-election. It is not at all surprising that such men should retire in disgust from the councils of the nation, when they see the people willing to elevate to the chief executive magistracy a man whose greatest merit has been the most abject servility to a weak and tyrannical old man, that he might make available to himself his immense but strangely acquired popularity. But "honesty" has succeeded, and the 4th of next March will see the "little man of bread and butter, dressed in broadcloth," as he has been called by a cotemporary, seated in the chair of Washington—a "Satyr to Hyperion."—Com.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

**Distracting Intelligence.**—Extract of a letter, dated

"SHAFTSBURY, Nov. 21, 1836.

"A solemnly affecting event occurred here last Tuesday morning, which has astonished and filled with grief this whole community. Deacon George Galusha, in a state of ill health and mental derangement, destroyed himself by hanging. His character has long been that of an honest, peaceable, quiet man—faithful, liberal and consistent. Perhaps few men had the esteem and confidence of all who knew them in an equal degree."

**CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE,**  
Nov. 26, half past 1, P. M.  
**LATE FROM FLORIDA.**  
**Defeat of the Seminoles Indians.**

We had two arrivals from Jacksonville, (E. F.) last evening, and learn from passengers, the gratifying intelligence that an express, which reached Gary's Ferry on Monday last, (having left the army the preceding morning, at Wabow swamp) reported that two battles had taken place between the Tennessee and Florida volunteers and the Indians, in both of which the former were victorious. The first engagement took place on the 18th inst. in which twenty Indians were killed, while the loss of the whites was five killed and several wounded. The last fight occurred on Saturday afternoon last; the loss on either side not ascertained. The regulars and friendly Indians were not engaged in either battle, having taken a shorter route.

From an old negro, who was taken prisoner, it was ascertained that not more than half the Indians were engaged, the other portion having taken another course—and that they were short of powder and disposed to yield, but feared to make the proper advances.

It gives us much pleasure too to announce that a decisive victory has been obtained over these hitherto indomitable savages, and we hope the advantage obtained may only be the precursor of an entire subjugation of the horde, and that speedily.

**New Hampshire Legislature.**—Extract of a letter dated Concord, Dec. 2. The constitutional question touching the right of the State to receive the surplus, which was raised by the Portsmouth wisecrackers, you will perceive, has been settled pretty decisively—says 6, years 194—three of the ways being from Portsmouth. The money will be received, and it is admitted by all, divided among the towns. The Governor's recommendation to loan a portion of it to rail road corporations finds but little favor.—Inquirer.

**NEW YORK MARKET, Dec. 3.**

**Flour.**—The week was closed without the slightest change whatever. The North River has now closed, and consequently no more supplies can be received unless it should open again. The stock of Western here is large, some say over a hundred and fifty thousand bbls.—none however of consequence will be received from the South; if, however, there is this stock on hand, it will be ample for the demand until the canal again opens. Sales of Western common at 10—fancy 10 25—Ohio 9 87 1-2—Rye Flour 7 50. A good deal of sour is selling at 6 50 for New Orleans. Corn Meal dull.

**Grain.**—The great supply of wheat and rye from Europe is drawing to a close.—Our receipts from there have been about seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels; rather more wheat than rye. This enormous quantity is unparalleled in the history of the country. The stock is now all but exhausted, there being no rye and only about 5000 bushels of wheat; the sales of the latter have been this week at 203 1/2 cts, and rye at 127 1/2 cts. There has been some northern rye sold this week at 130 cts; which is an advance of 5 cents. Very little corn here, considerable sales of northern yellow at 103 1/2 cts, and Maryland at 89 1/2 cash.

## Vermont Asylum for the Insane.

It will be seen by the notice of the Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, that the Institution is now ready for the reception of patients. The pleasant location of the establishment, the convenient arrangement of the building, and the means which are provided for the comfort and restoration of its inmates, seem to warrant the assurance that, with the favor of God, it will be the means of dispensing the blessing of health and reason to those who may require its aid.

Of all the afflictions to which our nature is liable, that of insanity claims a sad pre-eminence in the catalogue of human sufferings. No age, or sex, or grade of intellect, is exempt from its attack. Minds, the most exalted and refined, and allied to the warmest and holiest affections, are most exposed to its destructive influence. The man of genius experiences some disappointment or mortification, or the fond and confiding heart suffers some great domestic affliction, and the citadel of reason is attacked, and a brilliant and cultivated mind is laid in ruins.—By this affliction, man is deprived of that faculty which indicates our divine origin, and frequently has little left but the human form to distinguish him from the brutes that perish. Under its influence, the very foundation of intellect is undermined and subverted, and the moral qualities and noble affections are perverted or destroyed. Every generous passion and every noble sentiment are liable to be obliterated or supplanted by the basest propensities of our nature. He frequently disregards the claims of kindred and friendship, violates the most sacred obligations, and not unfrequently cherishes the strongest aversion towards those he most loved. Formerly the delight, the ornament, and the benefactor of society, he has now become estranged from its delights, and disturbs its order and peace. Frequently he is the victim of the wildest and most extravagant illusions, fancying himself an invulnerable man, a vegetable, a brute, a man or a deity;—and sometimes which is more dangerous, he delights in the destruction of lives and property. Of him it may now be literally said, that "destruction and misery are in his path."

It is now generally conceded, that it is impossible to manage the insane with much success in private families. Neither children and domestics, nor friends and neighbors, can exert that influence and control over heads of families which obtains among strangers and in an asylum for the insane. If the patient be a head of a family and is restrained in his own house, his mind will be constantly irritated, and his disease aggravated by the recollection of his former prerogatives, and he will brook with an ill grace any authority from those he has been accustomed to command. If the patient be a child, every opposition to his wild desires, he considers as open hostility to his wishes, and can receive no benefit from those he considers as his persecuting enemies. In private families also, not to mention the interrupted peace, the multiplied cares, and even wretchedness of those among whom is a victim of insanity, the patient will need that medical skill which is rarely possessed by those who are occupied in the cure of other diseases, and will suffer for want of that moral management which can be pursued only with experienced, intelligent, humane and faithful nurses and attendants, who are qualified for their task, and whose services are almost indispensable in the curative treatment of insanity. In private families the maniac often becomes so unmanageable, that he is confined in some cell and doomed to wear those chains which should be worn only by the guilty, and then he generally sinks into a state of despondency and confirmed insanity. If his case is not entirely hopeless, he will retain mind enough to perceive, at intervals, that he is an outcast from society, and being conscious of his innocence, he will consider his treatment as cruel and unjust. Often his personal liberty is taken from him by his nearest relative or dearest friend. He now thinks that all mankind have conspired against him; and fancying himself the object of wanton persecution and cruel treachery, he abandons himself to all the wildness and extravagance of maniacal fury, or sinks despondently into the lowest depths of despondency. This state of things is sooner or later succeeded by a state of idiotism, and the most abject degradation. Little but the human form is now left him, and "like the ruins of a once magnificent edifice, it only serves to remind us of its former dignity and grandeur."

We will suppose that the poor maniac is neither violent nor mischievous, but merely cherishing the phantoms of his own distempered imagination. He now goes from house to house, and wanders from place to place, frequently without food and without decent apparel, exposing himself to the scoffs and sneers of the thoughtless and uncaring, and alternately the object of merriment and dread, and retaining his former sensibility, which is perhaps rendered more acute by his disease and the insults and indignities which he receives, he will either break out into maniacal fury, or withdraw from society and brood in sullen obstinacy over his fancied persecutions, or perhaps terminate his life by suicide.

The number of the insane, the misery experienced both by the patients and their friends, and the hopelessness of their recovery while they remain at home and among the causes of their insanity, can be conceived only by those who have bestowed particular attention to the subject. Our minds might shrink from the contemplation of this dreadful disorder, which is so calculated to humble the pride as well as reason of man, were it not for those cheering emotions which are produced by learning what has been accomplished for these unfortunate sufferers in institutions provided for their relief. So long ago as in 1789 the celebrated Dr. Willis, in his evidence before the parliament of Great Britain, stated that of those placed under his care within three months from their attack, nine cases out of ten recovered. The same flattering result has been obtained in those great French hospitals, over which Pinel and Esquirol have so ably presided. Dr. Burrows of England, in an extensive practice, has had still greater success. Nor need we look to foreign countries for examples. In several institutions in our own country, similar success has also obtained.

There is one circumstance of which the public are not sufficiently aware in regard to these institutions, and that is, the necessity of placing the patient in an Asylum as soon as possible after he has become insane. As has been before observed, nine tenths recover when the patient is placed at one of these institutions within three months from the attack; but when the disorder has passed into a chronic state, only about one fourth are restored. While the patient remains at home, not unfrequently all the causes which produced his disorder continue to operate, and neglect or improper treatment aggravates his disease, confirms his hallucinations, and precipitates him into that hopeless state from which no power other than divine can rescue him, from his deplorable condition. If the maniac, which now reside among us, had derived the advantages of a well regulated Asylum, a large proportion of them might now be useful members of society.—In their present condition, they are not only lost to themselves and the community, but are sources of wretchedness and misery to both. We can account for the neglect which this subject has received only on the principle that we become callous to the miseries we are accustomed to witness. Besides in all other cases, it is natural for man to seek relief from his sufferings, and excite the sympathy of his fellow-men. But unlike all others, the insane, who are the subject has received only on the principle that we become callous to the miseries we are accustomed to witness. Besides in all other cases, it is natural for man to seek relief from his sufferings, and excite the sympathy of his fellow-men. But unlike all others, the insane, who are the subject has received only on the principle that we become callous to the miseries we are accustomed to witness.

The increase of insanity among us, requires the aid of such institutions. One of the greatest evils of civilization and refinement, is the introduction of insanity. Perhaps there is no country in which it prevails to so great an extent as in these United States. Among the greatest moral causes, are disappointed hopes and mortified pride. In this country where all the offices of government are open to every freeman, and where the facilities for accumulating wealth are so numerous, persons even in humble life cherish hopes which can never be realized. Expectations high raised are the usual precursors of disappointment, and the mortified pride thereby occasioned not unfrequently precedes insanity.

With this view of the subject, it cannot be cheering to the mind of every philanthropist that there is an Asylum for the Insane established among us. This institution is established on the most humane and liberal principles, and whatever ingenuity, candor, or benevolence bestow for the removal of insanity, will here be presented to those requiring its aid. This Asylum is the rendezvous of our usual conceptions of a mad-house. It is not merely a place of security, where the unfortunate sufferers are only confined, here they enjoy the society of others, and partake in their amusements and employments. Nor is it merely a hospital in which they may obtain the skillful application of medicine, for there are many cases where the hallucinations may be removed by the judicious adaptation of moral treatment. Nor is a place for moral management merely, for there are cases where medicine alone can remove the disease on which the insanity depends. There are many cases which require the co-operation of both medical and moral treatment.

No exertions have been spared on the part of the Trustees to provide the institution with every facility necessary for its successful operation. The pleasant and healthy location of the Asylum, the convenient arrangement of the building, and the devoted grounds about the establishment, render it admirably adapted for its object. The provision for the employment and amusement of the patients is not inferior to any other similar institution in the country. There is a farm of excellent land, on which there is a beautiful flower garden, elegantly laid out and ornamented with many rare plants, and will furnish a pleasant recreation and can cause for those who have a taste for that kind of employment. To cultivate the culinary garden and farm, while it invigorates the body and produces healthy action in the system, will tend also to divert the mind and remove those hallucinations which constitute the disorder. The females will be furnished with that employment which is adapted to their sex, the state of the patients, and their former habits. Carriages are provided for the regular riding of the patients when the weather will permit, and the nurses and attendants will accompany them in their daily walks about the premises. When the weather will not admit of out door exercise, it will be furnished within, together with suitable amusements, such as battle-boards, throwing the ring, chess, draughts, and the like. A library, selected for the purpose, will be provided, and the several patients will be furnished with such books as are adapted to their individual cases. They will also have access to newspapers and several periodicals which are received at the Asylum.

One important consideration in the management of Asylums for the Insane, is the proper nurses and attendants should be provided, for without their assistance, all other exertions will in a great measure prove unavailing. We are happy to state that such persons are procured who have formerly assisted the Physician in this arduous employment, and are known to be experienced, intelligent, humane and faithful. We think the friends of the patients may rest assured that every effort will be made to remove the disorder, and in all cases, every inmate will be treated with all that kindness and humanity, and be allowed every indulgence of which his case will admit. Neither chains nor restraints will ever be admitted, and every attempt which shall offer any violence in the performance of his duty, will be immediately discontinued. There is also a vigilant Board of Trustees whose duty it is to visit the Asylum frequently and regularly, to suggest improvements and correct abuses if any exist.

Physicians and Editors of newspapers, and indeed every person capable of exerting an influence on public sentiment in regard to this subject is called upon to advocate every object of benevolence and humanity, and especially one in which the welfare of such numbers of the community are involved.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWELL,  
Physician to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane.